

## National Republican.

(Published at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.)

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Published daily (Sundays excepted) by

The National Republican Printing and Publishing Co.,

No. 1308 E Street Northwest.

TERMS:

One copy one month, \$1.00

Address NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

Pay Communications for publications should be by

check, money order, or registered mail, and no cash

payments accepted. When remittance is made by

check, it should be made payable to the order of

The National Republican Printing and Publishing Co.

Largest Legitimate Morning Cir-

culation in the District.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1880.

We respectfully decline to print any

more campaign poetry.

MRS. BURNETT's new novel is a story of

Washington life, and will appear in Scrib-

ner's.

The sales of seats for the REINHARDT

performances for two weeks in Boston have

exceeded \$50,000.

OVER one million of silver certificates

have been issued since Friday on deposits

of gold made in New York.

A KENTUCKY correspondent says that

the effect of the late polar wave is felt in

the blue-grass region, in the increased

tendency to matrimony thereabout.

It is announced that colonization of

colored folk to Liberia must stop for the

present, as the American Colonization so-

ciety has no funds in its treasury.

THE Georgia legislature has adopted a

resolution to adjourn over from December 1

to the first Wednesday in July. The work

of legislating in Atlanta in July and

August will be warm if not exciting.

THE exchanges of the New York clear-

ing-house for the five days of last week

were unequalled in amount since the opening

of that institution. They were \$1,073,680,647.

The "Black Friday" week amounted to

\$85,000,000.

ST. LOUIS has invested some thousands

in the cheap fare tickets to Chicago, by

which she is able to ship her tramps to her

sister city at \$1 per head. No new emi-

gration of St. Louis will be taken during

the winter.

THE total vote of Mississippi at the recent

election was 117,073; HANCOCK's majority,

24,422. The vote in 1876 was 164,778. A

decrease in the total vote of a state of 47-

700 in four years shows considerable "ex-

clusiveness in the count," as the South

Carolina term is.

In many districts of the south, and espe-

cially in Louisiana and Mississippi, labor is

scarce and wages much higher than at any

period since the war. Senator KELLOGG

says that this fall the planters of the Teke

country in Louisiana need to Kansas to get

the black refugee labor back, and, although

money was tendered to pay the expenses

of the passage, not a hand would return.

If the opinions of members now in the

city can be accepted as indicating that

which will prevail during the winter, there

will be no extra session. If the discussions

can be kept free from unnecessary irrita-

tion, congress may complete all necessary

legislation and the country may have a

long rest from politics. A single bad-tem-

pered debate may, however, upset present

calculations.

The South Carolina democrats have

coined a new phrase to emphasize their

election practices. The Charleston News

and Courier of the 21st inst., in reporting

the proceedings of the state board of can-

vassers at Columbia, says:

Mr. L. C. NORTHRUP appeared for Lewis

Jacobs, the defeated radical candidate for

sheriff in Williamsburg, and read a few affi-

davit which proved some *exclusiveness* in

the count, but no fraud in the vote.

"Exclusiveness in the count" is good.

Let it be recorded.

Is referring to the MONEY conspiracy

the Albany Evening Journal thinks that the

evidence of the conspiracy is "direct and

circumstantial that this Money letter was

not only a "put-up job," but it was put up

with the knowledge of the responsible

managers of the democratic party. Its ap-

pearance was timed to do its work at the

right places at the right moment. It would

have been impossible to have used it with

the skill it was used upon the spur of the

moment. The whole thing had been care-

fully thought out by the conspirators before

the forgery was published; just as we trust

the whole truth will be brought out by the

officers of the law, so that the whole gang

of scoundrels who participated in the crime

shall be dragged into the light and duly

punished."

GERMANY collects a part of its annual

revenue by a direct tax upon incomes.

This tax yields yearly to the treasury

nearly \$15,000,000, and it reaches in its in-

dustrial way down to the very poorest

of the emperor's subjects. Every person

who earns an annual sum of 420 marks or

more (\$98.83) pays an income tax. There

are 3,800,000 persons whose yearly earnings

do not reach even this small sum, while

2,097,100 earn between 420 and 600 marks

(\$98.83 and \$125.00), and 1,074,261 earn be-

tween 600 and 1,200 marks (\$125.00 and

\$250.00). There are only 10,643 persons

who pay on an income over 6,000 marks

(\$1,212).

BISMARCK has proposed in the address

to the diet that twenty-five per cent. of

this tax shall be taken off this year. This

is a "top to bottom" policy—it is intended

to place the socialist and workingman. The

preference of a generous relieving of the

burden of the poor is shown by the fact

that the treasury budget presents a defi-

ciency of 28,000,000 marks (44 marks

equal \$1), and the chancellor says that a

tax must be laid upon malt and tobacco,

and the duty upon foreign rye, wheat and

wheat is to be increased. He asks that in-

direct taxation to yield 112,000,000 mark

be levied the coming year over and above

what is now derived from other sources.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG OF IT.

As a Journal that lives in the south, and

knows it well, the *Vicksburg Herald* feels that

as all those northern fellows have their long-

range opinions about the south, it is proper

for it to express some formed on the ground.

We are moved to this from expressions that

have appeared in certain quarters to the effect

that the south should be handled according to

starvation diets. That is, the national admin-

istration should interfere in the different

southern states for the purpose of protecting

the freedom of the ballot and the rights of

the colored people. We are as earnestly in

favor of a free ballot, free speech and free

education as any stalwart, but we know

that nothing could be more unwise than for

the national administration to interfere in the

affairs of any southern state more than it

would in those of any northern state. Some-

times patience is the height of statesmanship;

this is one of the times.—*Vicksburg (Miss.)**Herald.*

This sounds like the voice of JACOB, but

it may be the hand of ESAU. To admit

the importance of "a free ballot, free

speech and free education" is simply ad-

mitting what is right, and that whatever

does to violate and vitiate those essential

elements of our national welfare is a wrong,

whether it be in the south or the north.

The *Herald*, however, must be aware of the

fact that neither a free ballot, free speech

nor free education is interfered with in

the north as they are in the south, and

hence there is no call for the national ad-

ministration to interfere in that section. If

the national government has any power

and right to interfere in behalf of honest

elections, the freedom of opinion and speech

and a free education of the people in our

political contests for the election of na-

tional officials, then that right and power

should not be abridged in any section of

the country. And when they are inter-

fered with and abridged by the people of

any state, the question of policy should

not seem to be "the height of statesman-

ship" in preserving the national integrity

and integrity. We agree with the *Herald* that

our national policies of administration

should apply alike to all the states and all

the people. Then only those who offend

will be amenable to the power of the gov-

ernment.

HAVE WE AN IRLAND?—November 2.

The extinction of slavery at the south

has not brought the degree of material

prosperity that was anticipated by those

who favored emancipation; nor, on the

other hand, has it caused the decline noted

by Mr. STEPHENS. It was supposed by the

abolitionists that by striking off the chains

of the slave he would very soon assume

the rank and do the work of a free Ameri-

can citizen, as such citizen is known at the

north. It was supposed that by removing

the badge of slavery from the laborer it

would no longer be deemed disreputable to

work, and consequently a large mass of

whites who remained poor under the slave

system, because it was disreputable to earn

a living, would feel differently when

slavery was out of the way, and at once go

to work and better their living. The reason-

ing was sound, but no sufficient time was

allowed in the calculation for the change

to take place. Nor was a sufficient allow-

ance made for other circumstances.

Slavery being dead made necessary a

new adjustment of conditions and ideas,

which cannot come suddenly. Something

more than freedom is required to make

men. Slavery was slain by the war, but it

left a last will and testament containing a

legacy of curses which the legacies have no

power to decline. One of these was an im-

poverished soil, another ignorance, another

idle habits, another improvidence, another

case hatreds, and, in addition, a whole

brood of false ideas concerning society, life,

the body politic, and the proper aim and

destiny of the human race. This is a fearful

inheritance not anticipated, and stands

in the way of prosperity and progress now

as it did when slavery was alive. Slavery

is removed, but the curse is not. The

south is idly free, but practically bound

to the dead carcass of its old abomination,

and unless it can get rid of a considerable

share of its incubus the state can never rise

from the neighborhood of its ideal condition.

But to do this is not the work of a mo-

ment, and it will not be performed by mi-

racle or accident. It will have to come by

consecutive steps, and they will be slow

and made with effort—made after some

and possibly many failures.

It must be remembered that the south

has just emerged from an exhaustive con-

flict. But the poverty caused by the war

is as nothing in comparison with the false

ideas left over from the war with the po-

verty. The war was carried on to establish

a new government, founded on slavery. This

was asserted by the leaders and

founders of the new state. They showed

their faith in slavery by fighting for its se-

curity. They showed their faith in slavery

by enduring untold sufferings in its

behalf. It is not easy for people who had

convictions of such prodigious strength to

drop them. It is not easy for them to be-

lieve that they fought for a false system,

and died and died for a lie. They are con-

vinced that they lost the institution, but

they are not convinced that they were

fighting for the maintenance of that which

was not a good in itself. Some of them

have an intellectual perception of the fact

that slavery can never be restored, but very

few are able to feel and fairly realize the

necessity of building anew and conforming

to entirely different conditions in order

that the new shall succeed, and by success

make them forget the memory of the old.

This is a weary work, but not only is

the perception or conviction lacking, but

the blindest and bitterest of prejudices

stand in the way of any just study of the

situation, and pride rises with holy scorn

to rebellion to every proffer of assistance.

When those to whom society has given the

control of the education of the rising gen-

eration are so far demoralized that they sup-

press all the teachings in school-books that

inculcate the notions of freedom and sub-

stitute in their place books which attempt

to revive ideas that were slain when sla-

very went down, the case seems almost

hopeless; and yet such is the case to be dealt

with.

It must be abundantly evident from the

brief statement of the matter above given

that almost nothing in the right direction

has been accomplished. It appears that the

statement made by Mr. STEPHENS of a de-

cline of southern prosperity has fallen upon

the public mind like a new discovery.

There has been a sort of falling faith in

the idea that things were working usually

well at the south, were working politically,

and politically, it was represented by Sena-

tors LAMAR, GORHAM and others; they were in

a good way, the power was in the best

hands to be found in the section, and so

was wisely exercised as to give eminent sat-

isfaction to all concerned. The south was

solid on the merits of administration, and

those who managed the affairs of state by

their justice, firmness, devotion to the